

About Site Overlays

Five site overlays are available on the interactive map of the community profiles beyond the data indicators available in the reports and map layers by census tract and county. Four of the overlays are RFP specific geographic priority areas, and are available to assist applicants in understanding the relationship between proposed project/program and scoring of these criteria. The final overlay is an information only item and is not associated with RFP scoring.

This document describes in detail each of the site overlays. Click on the headings in the below table of contents to review each.

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## Minnesota Housing Community Profiles Overlays – Spring 2013

### RFP Geographic Priority Area – Proximity to Transit

This overlay consists of buffers around specific transit areas as described below. Note that in Greater Minnesota, Minnesota Housing only has a fixed route transit overlay for Duluth, Rochester, and St. Cloud.

This overlay can be color coded in three different ways, based upon the points scored in the RFP:

#### **5 Points: Twin Cities Metro – Transit Oriented Development & Greater Minnesota - within ¼ mile of fixed route transit**

Minnesota Housing defines Transit Oriented Development in the Metro areas as areas within one half mile of planned or existing LRT, BRT, or Commuter Rail Stations with locations finalized. Source: Metro Transit. [www.metrotransit.org](http://www.metrotransit.org). In Greater Minnesota, the agency gathers data for Duluth, Rochester, and Saint Cloud.

#### **4 Points: Twin Cities Metro – Within ¼ mile of hi-frequency network stops as defined by MetroTransit**

#### **3 Points: Twin Cities Metro – Access to Public Transportation % Greater Minnesota - between ¼ and ½ mile of fixed route transit**

Access to public transportation for the Twin Cities 7 County Metro is defined by Minnesota Housing as areas:

- Within one quarter mile of a high service<sup>1</sup> public transportation fixed route stop; or
- Within one half mile of an express route bus stop or park and ride lot.

### RFP Geographic Priority Area – High Need Foreclosure Areas

This overlay displays zip code boundaries. The high need foreclosures areas are based on data purchased from LPS Applied Analytics, Minnesota Housing identified the 158 residential zip codes (out of 883 statewide) with the greatest foreclosure need in September 2012. Need is based on each zip code's:

- REO rate (50%),
- Foreclosure rate (30%), and
- Delinquency rate (20%)

Under this definition, high need zip codes are those with a composite rate that is at least 1 ½ times greater than the regional rate. In Greater Minnesota, zip codes are compared with Greater Minnesota rates, and in the Twin Cities Metro, rates are compared with statewide rates.

### RFP Geographic Priority Area – Workforce Areas

Communities with a need for workforce housing are identified through total jobs in 2011 and job growth between 2006 through 2011. Data on jobs are from the Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development's Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages<sup>1</sup>. Workforce housing areas are defined separately for the Twin Cities Metro (7 County) and Greater Minnesota. The following sections describe the eligible communities and buffers around these communities for the two regions.

*This overlay can be color coded to show only job growth areas vs. top job areas to identify priority areas in the preservation priority.*

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<sup>1</sup> High service fixed route stop defined as those serviced during the time period 6 AM through 7 PM and with service approximately every half hour during that time.

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Twin Cities, areas within 5 miles of the following communities:

Top Communities in Total Jobs 2011
Bloomington, Hennepin
Eagan, Dakota
Eden Prairie, Hennepin
Minneapolis, Hennepin
Saint Paul, Ramsey

Top Communities in Job Growth 2006-2011
Brooklyn Park, Hennepin
Falcon Heights, Ramsey
Golden Valley, Hennepin
Mahtomedi, Washington
Maple Grove, Hennepin
Mounds View, Ramsey
Oak Park Heights, Washington
Oakdale, Washington
Richfield, Hennepin
Shakopee, Scott

In Greater Minnesota, areas within 10 miles of the following communities:

Top Communities in Total Jobs 2011
Austin, Mower
Duluth, Saint Louis
Mankato, largely Blue Earth
Moorhead, Clay
Owatonna, Steele
Red Wing, Goodhue
Rochester, Olmsted
Saint Cloud, largely Stearns
Willmar, Kandiyohi
Winona, Winona

Communities with Job Growth 2006-2011
Albertville, Wright
Austin, Mower
Baxter, Crow Wing
Cloquet, Carlton
Crookston, Polk
Detroit Lakes, Becker
Elk River, Sherburne
Hermantown, Saint Louis
Hibbing, Saint Louis
Hinckley, Pine
Jackson, Jackson
Litchfield, Meeker
Melrose, Stearns
Monticello, Wright
Moose Lake, Carlton
Mountain Iron, Saint Louis
North Mankato, largely Nicollet
Northfield, largely Rice
Owatonna, Steele
Perham, Otter Tail
Red Wing, Goodhue
Sartell, largely Stearns
Sauk Centre, Stearns
Staples, largely Todd
Thief River Falls, Pennington
Warroad, Roseau
Worthington, Nobles

## Minnesota Housing Community Profiles Overlays – Spring 2013

### RFP Geographic Priority Area – Economic Integration

Community economic integration is defined by Minnesota Housing in two tiers based on median family income and access to jobs. For applicants to be awarded 3 or 5 points for community economic integration, the proposed housing needs to be located in a community (census tract) with the median family income meeting or exceeding the region's<sup>2</sup> 40th percentile based on data published in the American Community Survey (ACS) for 2011. For each region, the 40 percent of census tracts with the lowest incomes are excluded from receiving points. The census tract must also meet or exceed the region's 20th percentile for low and moderate wage jobs<sup>3</sup> within five miles based on data published by the Local Employment Dynamics program of the US Census for 2010. For each region, the 20 percent of census tracts with the fewest low and moderate wage jobs within five miles also are excluded. To promote economic integration, the criteria identify higher income communities that are close to low and moderate wage job centers.

#### First Tier Community Economic Integration – 3 Points

Meet or exceed the 40<sup>th</sup> percentile of median family income (but less than the 80<sup>th</sup> percentile) and meet or exceed the 20<sup>th</sup> percentile of low and moderate wage jobs within 5 miles.

#### Second Tier Community Economic Integration – 5 Points

Meet or exceed the 80<sup>th</sup> percentile of median family income and meet or exceed the 20<sup>th</sup> percentile of low and moderate wage jobs within 5 miles.

### RFP Geographic Priority Area – Household Growth Areas

Census Tracts that has growth in households 100+ between 2000 and 2011, accounting for census tract boundary changes.

### RFP Geographic Priority Area – Areas With a Large Share of Commuters Traveling 30+ Miles

Census Tracts where over 15% of the workforce is traveling 30+ miles to work from home. This criteria is evaluated in the EDHC application. More details forthcoming.

### Information Overlay – Race and Ethnicity of Schools (not associated with scoring criteria of RFP)

This overlay consists of boundaries of Minnesota's elementary school attendance areas, classified by race and ethnicity.

The classification of segregated, integrated, and predominantly white schools is based on a typology developed by Myron Orfield and Tom Luce in their 2010 book *Region: Planning the Future of the Twin Cities*.

Student profile data is from the Minnesota Department of Education and represents the start of the 2012/2013 school year. Student profile data, including enrollment by race/ethnicity and gender, is available for every public school in the state. The Department of Education also makes school attendance boundary data available, which can be linked to schools that have geographic based enrollment areas. (Geographic based schools do not include magnet schools or inter-jurisdictional schools).

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<sup>2</sup> For the purpose of assessing income and access to jobs, Minnesota Housing is defining three regional categories based 1) Twin Cities 7 County Metropolitan Area, 2) Counties making up Greater Minnesota MSAs, including: Duluth, St. Cloud, Rochester, Mankato/North Mankato, Grand Forks, and La Cross, the four Twin Cities MSA counties outside of the 7 county metro, and 3) Balance of Greater Minnesota. The purpose of the regional split is to acknowledge that incomes and access to jobs varies by region. A higher income community close to jobs in the metro is very different than a higher income community close to jobs in rural Greater Minnesota.

<sup>3</sup> Low and moderate wage jobs are those with a monthly earning less than or equal to \$3,333, using LED data from the US Census (2010).